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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Papers and Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the* (1912). Pp. vi, 223. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1913.

The first paper in this volume is the presidential address of Professor Small, entitled "The Present Outlook of Social Science." The general subject of the volume is "The Conception of Human Interrelations as a Variant in Social Theory," and is discussed by the various contributors from the standpoint of psychology, education, history, politics, economics, legislation, phil-anthropy and religion.

D'ANETHAN, BARONESS ALBERT. *Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan*. Pp. 471. Price, \$4.25. New York: McBride, Nast and Company, 1912.

This journal of life in Japan, written by the wife of the Belgium minister, abounds in interesting incidents of a period never to be forgotten in the history of the country—that of the Chinese and Russian wars. Because of her husband's official position, the baroness had exceptional opportunities of observation. The journal is reproduced as written, and the style is delightfully simple. Under date of November 4, 1893, appears the following: "We left Mr. Q. in the tea-house. He is a kindly and pleasant man, whose English is somewhat quaint. Once on board ship, when I asked him if he would be so good as to tell A. I wanted him, he went to A. and said, 'Baron, will you please come? The She-Baron is asking for you.' A. and I thought this name for me most delightful and expressive!" Well selected illustrations of Japanese life and statesmen abound throughout the book and add to the charm of the narrative.

ASHLEY, ANNIE. *The Social Policy of Bismarck*. Pp. xi, 95. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1912.

This study of the origin of the German insurance movement begins with the meaning and history of state socialism and continues to the place of Bismarck himself in this movement and the development of this legislation. After a brief abstract of the German acts, the whole movement of state insurance is discussed, with especial consideration of the present English insurance law. The study of Bismarck's development and his realization of the value of insurance laws is very interesting. "By making the individual more dependent upon the state, Bismarck believed he could make him more loyal to it" (p. 57). Although this belief may have been one of the reasons for the insurance acts, yet "Opinion in Germany seems strongly on the side of the legislation. . . . Their (the German employers') unanimity in favor of the legislation is remarkable, considering that they belong to the class which we should expect to be most hostile" (p. 90). Bismarck's secondary object seems to have been fully accomplished as "One after another these employers give their opinion that

both the standard of life and the efficiency of the workers have been greatly improved" (p. 90). The analysis of the origin and substance of German insurance legislation and the comparisons of the German and English systems are particularly valuable.

ASHLEY, W. J. *Gold and Prices*. Pp. 32. Price, 50 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1912.

Professor Ashley has reprinted in this small pamphlet a series of articles originally written for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The views advanced are the usual ones of the quantity theorist, the rise of prices since 1896 being attributed to the increased output of gold. While conceding the extremely variable relation between reserves and deposits, he still finds a close connection between the gold supply and the power of the banks to lend. Little attention is given to the commodity side of the price ratio.

BLAKESLEE, G. H. *Japan and Japanese-American Relations*. Pp. xi, 348. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. E. Stechert and Company, 1912.

The series of volumes published as Clark University Addresses has already established itself as an important commentary on current oriental affairs. This year the field of topics covered is wider than usual, though practically all the essays deal with Japanese affairs. More attention is given to the scientific and institutional advance of the country—less to its international relations. Many of the chapters emphasize the underlying forces which work for the co-operation and friendship of the two peoples. Nearly all of the articles have previously appeared in the *Journal of Race Development*.

BOSTWICK, ARTHUR E. *The Different West*. Pp. 184. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1913.

The usual effect of emphasizing points of difference rather than those of agreement is to increase sectionalism. Such an effect scarcely will be produced by this little volume. It is a clear, kind and often amusing description of the impressions and observations of a liberal-minded Easterner who has lived several years in the West. While it is written primarily for the "folks back East," in order that they may know and better understand the conditions in the West, it is neither censorious nor apologetic. It explains the differences and the reader feels that they are quite natural. The observations cover a wide range and some explanations will seem "a little queer" to the native of the West, who will probably consider that the author is still viewing the West through his Eastern glasses. It would be equally interesting to view the "Different East" as seen by a transplanted westerner. A wide reading of this volume will serve a good purpose in eliminating many misunderstandings each group has concerning the other.

BRYCE, JAMES. *University and Historical Addresses*. Pp. ix, 433. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

These are selected addresses delivered during the years in which Mr. Bryce was British ambassador to the United States. They cover a wide range

of subjects, from the study of ancient literature to the mission of state universities. The subject matter is presented in the entertaining form familiar to the author's many American readers.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH. *Handbook of Municipal Accounting*. Pp. xxx, 318. Price, \$2. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913.

This volume, prepared under the direction of William H. Allen, Henry Bruère and Frederick A. Cleveland, presents in a compact yet comprehensive form all the essentials for an adequate system of accounting control over the receipts and expenses, and the assets and liabilities of municipal corporations. It contains all the information necessary to establish the system in a practical manner, all the elements of which have demonstrated their value by actual experience; takes up and considers revenues and expenses, general account balance sheet, appropriation and fund accounts, the capital account balance sheet, sinking fund and trust funds, functional expense and cost accounts, collecting and controlling revenues, controlling and recording expenditures, municipal store keeping, control over the custodianship of movable property, payroll making, time and service reports; information as to how a public officer may use these various reports to the best advantage; and the steps to be taken in reorganizing accounting and business methods, together with the cost of obtaining complete and adequate information as shown by the experience of Montclair, N. J. The work is admirably adapted for consideration by either layman or professional accountant. It describes not only the things that are to be done, to obtain complete and accurate records of municipal accounts, but also shows how this result is to be obtained by a complete and comprehensive system of journal entries and the reports and books to be used.

CLEMONS, HARRY. *Bibliography of Woodrow Wilson, 1875-1910*. Price, 50 cents. Princeton: Library of Princeton University, 1913.

COUDERT, F. R. *Certainty and Justice*. Pp. vii, 319. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913.

To every keen observer of the history-making process there is an eternal conflict between the forces which make for social solidarity through appeal to custom, precedent and the established order and those kinetic forces which generate friction, create new adjustments and require new interpretations. The former tend toward conservatism and stability; the latter, toward change and progress.

This process, especially in the domain of law and politics, constitutes the theme of this volume. In law we find the effort to secure "certainty" by appeal to "the code, to judicial decisions and to the constitution." But substantial injustice may result through the application of precedent to conditions which have changed. This, in practical politics, has led to the change of precedent, interpretation and even the constitution itself through judicial decisions. In this way we have secured a degree of compatibility between these forces in such instances as, the reform of the jury system, the control of the trusts, the regulation of the franchise, etc.

The author believes that a high degree of justice and progress is reconcilable with certainty and stability and that human ingenuity is equal to the task.

The book is full of information, is admirably written, and is a keen analysis of present tendencies in the politico-legal field. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be regarded as "sound" by the conservative portion of the legal profession.

FERRER, F. *The Origin and Ideals of the Modern School*. (Translated by Jos. McCabe.) Pp. xiv, 147. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

The striking martyrdom of Ferrer throws a peculiar halo about anything that he did through his life, and lends, perhaps, too great emphasis to the fragmentary manuscript which was found by his literary executors. Ferrer's concept of the modern school is certainly not modern, and in more than one sense of the word the institution which he aimed to establish was more than a school. According to his own statement (p. 27), "its aim is to convey, without concession to traditional methods, an education based on the natural sciences." Here is the basis for a philosophy, rather than for an educational system. The statement that "rational education is, above all things, a means of defence against errors and ignorance" will cause no protest, even from the most conservative educator; nor will a perusal of the pages of this little book reveal anything which is not to be found in Rousseau, Froebel, Herbart or Spencer.

GILL, C. O. and PINCHOT, GIFFORD. *The Country Church*. Pp. xii, 222. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The Country Church is a survey of church attendance, church membership and church expenditures in Windsor County, Vt., and Tompkins County, N. Y. The method is original and the findings accurate. Such criticism as one might make falls upon the side of confirming the severity of the story told of church decline. In these two counties there is shown a decline in church attendance of 53 per cent in twenty years. Church membership appears to have increased and church contribution is reported in terms of nominal increase, but measured by the value of the dollar, in a gradual decrease. The writers make no effort to explain the cause of this religious decline. There is no study of social or economic conditions corresponding in thoroughness with the study of church attendance, membership and expenditures. The results are presented in narrative form accompanied with ample statistical tables and graphic charts. The book is a valuable contribution to the present study of rural social conditions.

HASKIN, F. J. *The Immigrant: An Asset and a Liability*. Pp. 251. Price, \$1.25. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1913.

If the importance of a subject may be judged by the volume of literature it creates, then we may safely assume that the immigration problem is the

most significant question before the American people. This book, like numerous others which have appeared recently in the same field, is based chiefly upon the report of the Immigration Commission of 1907. As stated in the preface, this volume is the reproduction of a series of articles previously published in various newspapers throughout the country, and put in book form to fill a demand from readers of the *Haskin letter* in all parts of the Union.

The material is put in popular form and is calculated to produce an enlightened public opinion on the subject. The treatment is neither comprehensive nor adequate for the purpose of a scientific text, but is admirably adopted to the purpose for which it is intended. The conclusions presented in the main are those of the commission and little originality of thought appears.

It is a good book, however, for popular reading and ought to have a wide circulation. It is illustrated with numerous photographs of different racial groups, but lacks an index, and is therefore not usable for reference.

HOPKINS, J. C. *The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs for 1912*. Pp. 789. Price, \$3.50. Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company, 1913.

JAMES, HERMAN G. *Principles of Prussian Administration*. Pp. xiv, 309. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

We are beginning to realize now more than ever, that government regulation does not mean simply law making, but involves especially the administration of legal principles by a highly skilled public service. Our laws are therefore becoming statements of principle, and the executive is applying the principle. As time goes on, we are also becoming more and more convinced that we must relieve our state administrations from the curse of partisanship and must make them more effective; we must develop an administrative policy; we must secure greater elasticity and adaptability for our laws; we must legislate less in detail and must leave more to the discretion of the executive. Most of the problems which our states are now confronting cannot be solved by a command of the legislature; they must be worked out with the greatest care by technical experts; their relation to other problems must be examined in detail, and there must always be some means of preventing the letter from defeating the spirit of the law. To this end we need a more general study of administration as a science. Prof. Frank Goodnow has done much to stimulate this study, and we are fortunate in having in Dr. James' book an additional stimulus and source of information.

The remarkable efficiency of the Prussian administrative service has long offered a tempting field to the American student. Dr. James' thought is to describe the organization and to explain some of its most important problems, such as the general police power, labor regulation, education, etc. He outlines the chief laws which have been passed since the Stein and Hardenberg reforms; shows the relation of each administrative body and unit to the

others above and below it, explains the main principles of the civil service, and of the law of officers and describes the protection offered to the individual by the administrative courts. The book is not only useful for the general student of political science but it contains also many hints for the solution of problems which we are now facing in our state governments.

KLEIN, JOSEPH J. *Elements of Accounting*. Pp. xiv, 422. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913.

This volume is an endeavor to bridge the wide gap that has heretofore existed between elementary books in bookkeeping and advanced works in accounting. It is well known to all teachers of accounting that such a gap has existed, and Dr. Klein's book will go a long way toward meeting a need.

A knowledge of debit and credit is presupposed, although the book commences with a short review of bookkeeping. It then passes on to the relations between bookkeeping and accounting, and with the elements established, takes up such subjects as corporation accounting, balance sheets, depreciation, reserves, statements of profit and loss, etc. Its final chapters treat of cost keeping and auditing and serve as an adequate introduction to those more advanced subjects.

As a text for those who have had a training merely in bookkeeping and as a reference book within its field the volume should prove a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. A noteworthy feature of the book is the list of questions supplementing each chapter, which, together with the practical questions in the appendix, should be of great assistance to the teacher and student.

LEACOCK, S. *Elements of Political Science*. (Revised to 1913.) Pp. ix, 417. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

LEE, G. S. *Crowds*. Pp. x, 561. Price \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1913.

The character of this volume can be gleaned from its dedication which reads: "Gratefully inscribed to a little mountain, a great meadow, and a woman. To the mountain for the sense of time, to the meadow for the sense of space, and to the woman for the sense of everything." It is not analytical; it is hortatory, not descriptive; in no fundamental sense is it even about crowds.

MACFARLANE, JOHN J. *Manufacturing in Philadelphia, 1683-1912*. Pp. 103. Price, 50 cents. Philadelphia: Commercial Museum, 1912.

This is a brief account of manufacturing in Philadelphia based upon a careful study of the United States census statistics of manufactures for 1909. The author is the librarian and statistician of the Commercial Museum. The book is handsomely illustrated with photographs of some of the leading industrial establishments. The statistical data are well arranged and the historical touches throughout the book bring out the part Philadelphia has played as a pioneer in various kinds of manufactures. The book is an important contribution to this kind of literature.

MARTIN, E. S. *The Unrest of Women*. Pp. 146. Price, \$1. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1913.

In his *Unrest of Women*, the author seeks to make a careful diagnosis of the present disturbed condition of the feminine mind, analyzing all the symptoms, and passing judgment upon proposed remedies. Concrete illustrations of the dissatisfaction are given in the words of Miss Thomas, Mrs. Belmont, Miss Addams and others. Mr. Martin discriminates sharply between the feminist and the suffragist, not only discounting the importance of equal suffrage, but doubting its efficacy in relieving the situation. The remedy lies, he says, not in sharing the kingdom of man with men, but in winning back to women their own kingdom. This can be accomplished only by men, he believes, through politics and religion.

MATTHEWS, LILLIAN R. *Women in Trade Unions in San Francisco*. Pp. 100. Price, \$1.00. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1913.

MYRICK, H. *Coöperative Finance*. Pp. xxxii, 328. Price, \$2.50. New York: Orange Judd Company, 1913.

A plea for a reorganization of the American monetary and banking system along coöperative lines, with the author's detailed plan for accomplishing it. The book is illustrated by charts, sketches and cartoons.

NYSTROM-HAMILTON, LOUISE. *Ellen Key, Her Life and Her Work*. (Translated by Anna E. B. Fries.) Pp. xvii, 187. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

Ellen Key is a unique figure. An old woman living among a group of people constitutionally conservative in their attitude, she has braved their scorn and ridicule and announced her theories to a world which has listened, if it has not thoroughly understood and approved. The author makes it very clear that Ellen Key is another illustration of the prophet without honor in her own country. Like Ibsen, she expressed social views in advance of her time, and like Ibsen she has suffered throughout her lifetime from lack of sympathetic understanding. The author makes it very clear, however, that the time has come when even in her unappreciative country Ellen Key, like Ibsen, is regarded as a thinker of no mean power, and as an intellectual leader with whom the future must reckon.

PATTISON, R. P. *Leading Figures in European History*. Pp. vii, 471. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1912.

This book is intended for those busy people who, though interested in a general way in history, have not had the time or opportunity to read a consecutive history of Europe. Its plan is to present the leading features of important epochs by centering the treatment about the personality of the leading figure of that period. The author has shown skill in the selection of his subjects and in the manner in which he has woven into the various biographies an account of the conditions and tendencies of the times. Thus his treatment of Charlemagne, Richard the Fearless, Gregory VII, Philip August-

tus, Frederick II, Charles IV, Lorenzo de Medici, Columbus, Luther, Philip II, Gustavus Adolphus, Louis XIV, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Cavour and Bismarck constitutes a very readable outline of the chief movements of European history. No new or unusual views are set forth, but the author has based his writing on good general histories and comparatively few mis-statements or unwarranted generalizations are observable. The ease and clearness of its style make the book pleasant reading and it ought to appeal strongly to the audience to which it is addressed.

RACINE, SAMUEL F. *Accounting Principles*. Pp. xv, 280. Price \$3. Seattle: Western Institute of Accounting, Commerce and Finance, 1913.

This volume is another endeavor by an accountant to fill the gap which has existed between books on bookkeeping and those on advanced accounting. The author has not been consistent with his purpose, as he has presupposed too great a knowledge on the part of those familiar only with bookkeeping. This has been caused probably by his desire as stated in the preface "not only to cover the field of the C. P. A. examinations, but also to confine the work within one volume." Sufficient explanation has not been given to fundamental principles to produce the best results for the student.

The best treatment is found on such subjects as investments, depreciation, goodwill and reserves and undoubtedly the text will be valuable to more advanced students as a reference book on these subjects. The book also contains a very good collection of C. P. A. questions on the theory of accounts.

ROBERTS, ISAAC. *Looking Forward*. Pp. v, 315. Price \$1. Philadelphia: Roberts and Company, 1913.

This book is written by the author of the book which appeared in 1896 entitled *Wages, Fixing Incomes, and the Free Coinage of Silver*. It is popularly written in conversational style. Its purpose is to make highly popular the arguments for coöperation. It is a valuable work.

ROOT, ELIHU. *Experiments in Government and the Essentials of the Constitution*. Pp. iv, 82. Price, \$1. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1913.

This work is composed of lectures, known as the Stafford Little Lectures, given at Princeton University in 1913. It is an argument against the initiative, compulsory referendum and popular review of judicial decisions, especially as applied to the national government. The author also defends the principle of constitutional limitations. The subjects are discussed on a very high plane. Probably no more dignified discussion has yet appeared in book form.

VAN ANTWERP, W. C. *The Stock Exchange from Within*. Pp. 459. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1913.

Although this book is not an official defense of the New York Stock Exchange, it states clearly the attitude of the officials and members of that organization. There is no attempt by the author to give a complete presen-

tation of the case against the exchange and relatively little space is given to answering the usual criticisms. There has been no better general defense of the exchange written in recent years.

Writing for the general reader, the author makes no attempt at a technical defense such as was officially presented to the committee in the money trust investigation by counsel for the exchange. The argument is presented throughout in a pleasing, popular manner, and as there is no attempt to present both sides of the case, any reference to omissions would be inappropriate. Among the best chapters in the book is the one describing and comparing the London Stock Exchange with the one in New York.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. *Artificial Flower Makers*. Pp. xix, 261. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913.

With the same picturesque fidelity to facts which made her *Women in the Book-Binding Trade* so effective, Miss Van Kleeck tells the story of the artificial flower makers. Her method of approach is wholly scientific. There is in her work none of the so-called "human element" which has characterized so much recent literature. She is dealing with facts of the Gradgrind variety, and she does not hesitate to recognize their true characteristics. The committee on woman's work, as well as the Russell Sage Foundation, should congratulate themselves on Miss Van Kleeck's achievement.

WINDER, PHYLLIS D. *The Public Feeding of Elementary School Children*. Pp. xi, 84. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Perhaps the most significant thought emphasized in this intensive study is stated as follows: "Defective nutrition stands in the forefront as the most important of all physical defects from which school children suffer. Indisputable though this fact is, there is no subject the elucidation of which is more baffling to the medical inspector, no condition more difficult to estimate accurately with causes more complex and interwoven" (p. 13). The report then calls attention to the fact that scientific medical inspection shows undernutrition to be extensive. Careful social analysis shows that "although poverty and ignorance are the principal sources of malnutrition, actual lack of food is only one of its many immediate causes." If the author can succeed in doing nothing else than convincing the schools that proper training in domestic science will, on present wages, do much to eliminate undernutrition, she will more than have done her duty.

REVIEWS

BLOUNT, JAMES H. *The American Occupation of the Philippines*. Pp. xix, 664. Price \$4. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

This book is a history of the American occupation of the Philippines and a vigorous indictment of our attitude toward the Filipino people in the matter of their self-government, from our alleged early double dealings with Aguinaldo to the year 1912.